

Printed and Published, once each week,  
By **PHILO WHITE.**

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 379.]

## POLITICAL.

MR. ADAMS.

NU-MAN'S-MAN.

"Justum et tenacem," &c.  
'How does all this affect the President?' was said one day to a gentleman who was presumed to have the means of

### KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

shadow of a doubt in regard to the result—we do not say that the Hero who fought for his country in the first and in the second American war, will be elected to

FROM THE WALLING STAR.

**ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.**

A patent has been taken out by a shoe-maker of New York for making shoes of matter's felt. They are said to be durable and remarkably easy to those who grow grain upon the toes.

FROM THE NATIONAL PALLADIUM.

**WOMAN.**

Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung.  
Not she denied him with unholy tongue ;  
She, while Apostles shrank, could danger brave,  
Lest at his cross, and earliest at his grave,

### Co-Partnership.

### Valuable Property.

### Valuable Property.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

**Doct. J. W. Hillyard,**

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## Sign and Ornamental PAINTING

### Hugh McKnight's Estate.

### Hugh McKnight's Estate.

**To Jailers.**  
**P**ETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received.  
 77  
 JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

### Committed to the Jail

FIELDING SLATER, *Taylor.*  
Salisbury, August 18, 1827. 76



**LATE FROM EUROPE.**  
By the Packet ships William Thompson, from Liverpool, on the 16th, and the Edward Boniffo, from Havre, on the 17th of July, London papers to the 14th, and Paris to the 16th have been received at New York.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Dublin on the 8th, on a visit to his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley.

The corn bill has received the royal assent.

Bacon Rockbuck has received a verdict of 1500 from Lord Sussex Lenox for criminal.

The Duke of Argyll has been appointed to the Attorney generalship of the county Palatine of Lancashire, in the room of James Scarlett.

Sergeant Cross has been appointed to the Attorney generalship of the county Palatine of Lancashire, in the room of James Scarlett.

**The Greeks.**—We are pained (says the New York Times) to find our forebodings recently expressed, concerning the interference of the European Powers in the war between Greece and Turkey, so soon and so sadly verified. We believe that there is but one sentiment entertained upon the subject by the friends of Greece amongst us; a sentiment of astonishment and grief, that after pouring out their blood like water, and suffering besides the usual miseries of civilized warfare, all the horrors of indiscriminate massacre, famine and violation, the Greeks are at this late day, to be again subjected by the power of Christian Europe to Turkish dominion and cruelty. By the second article of the treaty of paper of yesterday it will be seen that these powers ally themselves to Turkey and coolly decide that Greece, persecuted, abused, chivalrous Greece, shall again become a nation of slaves, and her sons feudal serfs under Turkish masters.

**TREATY for the Pacification of GREECE.**  
In the name of, &c.

Art. 1. The contracting Powers will offer the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. 2. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following bases:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (relief) the amount of which shall be fixed once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon the possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the islands of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. 3. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

Art. 4. The contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the bases laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

Art. 5. The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. 6. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation, the mode of the effect of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

Art. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY, POLIGNAC, LIEVEN.

**ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLE.**

"In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month the mediation which shall be proposed, the high contracting parties agree upon the following measures:

I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconvenience and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the high contracting parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them consular agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

II. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public Treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the high contracting powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said high contracting powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and in consequence, the high contracting powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the high contracting powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the high contracting parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favor in the treaty of this day, the high contracting powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace, 1827.

DUDLEY,  
POLIGNAC,  
LIEVEN.

Suzerain is the term used, it belongs to the feudal law, and signifies Lord Paramount.

**THE BRITISH MINISTRY.**

It is known, says the London Courier of the 11th ult. that the arrangements of Ministry, consequent upon the illness of the Earl of Liverpool, which were made previously to the re-assembling of Parliament after the Easter recess, were in many respects, only of temporary character—temporary as to some of the offices which were held by certain individuals, but not as to their permanent connexion with Mr. Canning's Government. We now find, by the following article in the New Times of this morning, that every thing is at length completed, and in the way which was originally agreed upon when the Marquis of Lansdowne and his friends agreed to join the Cabinet. It will be seen that these changes do not at all correspond with some statements which were very confidently made by the Times a few days since:

His Grace the Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet. There are several precedents for this proceeding. It will be sufficient to name a recent one, that of Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Carlisle leaves the Woods and Forests and succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Dudley and Ward remains at the Foreign Office; and, consequently,

Mr. Canning continues as First Lord of

the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will replace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the United Secretaries of State at the Home Office.

There will be no immediate change in the Vice Regal government of Ireland. The Marquis Wellesley, it is understood remains at the Castle till the end of the year, when in all probability, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Anglesea.

Such are the final arrangements of the Ministry; thus will it be permanently constituted, in strict conformity as we have already mentioned, with what was fully agreed upon in the first instance. It will be seen that there is no addition of any person not already forming a part of the cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Spring Rice, who is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Spencer Perceval. Lord Holland does not take office, though it has been confidently stated he would.

**INTERESTING NEWS FROM LIBERIA.**  
Office of the Colonization Society,  
WASHINGTON, AUG. 21, 1827.

Intelligence of the most gratifying nature, has just reached this office from the Colony of Liberia. Our friends throughout the country, who have been anxiously waiting for information concerning the emigrants by the Doris, will peruse with heartfelt pleasure the following extract of a letter from Captain Matthews, bearing date Porto Praya, Cape De Verde, July 19th, 1827.

"As Mr. Ashmun may not have had an opportunity of communicating with the United States since my departure from Mesurado, I have the honor to inform you of the information of the Board of Managers, that we landed all our passengers in excellent health at Mesurado, 45 days after our departure from Hampton Roads. I have the satisfaction also to state, that the date of my departure from the Cape, the 21st June, all the emigrants by the Doris, had gone through the fever, two young children only falling victims to it, and most of them were located and working on their farms on the Stockton. I have despatches on board the Doris, from Mr. Ashmun, for the Board and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, which I shall forward immediately on my arrival in Baltimore, for which place I shall sail in two or three days. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to me thriving and prosperous condition of the Colony. The emigrants by the Doris, with one or two exceptions, appear to be highly pleased with their prospects."

We will only add, as supplementary to this cheering intelligence, that it is deemed important to fit out early in the approaching autumn, one or two expeditions, and that it is hoped the public liberality will promptly furnish the means.

**FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.**

**Sea Serpent Wounded.**—C. David Thurlow, jun. of Deer Isle, when about six leagues E. S. E. from Mount Desert Rock, left his vessel on the 24th ult. in his boat to try for mackerel, when a monster of the serpent kind appeared and came along side his boat; he having a harpoon in his boat threw it at him, which took effect, and he ran off with the boat in tow; after running a short distance he stopped and raised his head out of water 6 or 7 feet; he started again, the warp parted and the serpent made off with the harpoon in his body. Capt. Thurlow then resumed his fishing, when all at once the serpent came up very near them. Captain Thurlow rowed for his vessel, which was about three miles distance, the serpent then raised his head out of water as before, and continued following them at about the same distance from the boat till they reached the vessel. Captain Thurlow thinks there were two of them, and that the one harpooned was not the one that followed him to the vessel. They were 70 or 80 feet long, dark colored, and had large scales. Captain Thurlow had the most perfect view of his head when he rose out of the water, and states that it resembled exactly that of a shark.

**Cobbett.**—An English paper says, that after all, this man has actually a chance of getting into Parliament. Lord Falkstone will, from the advanced age of his father, Lord Rainier, be, before long, called to the House of Peers, and in that case, it is his Lordship's intention to seat Cobbett in the borough of New Sarum, which he himself at present represents.

**Died.** suddenly on the 30th ult. while on an excursion through Frederick county, Maryland, Wm. Darby, Esq. Mr. Darby, as a topographical engineer, had few, if any equals, and as a geographer, he never was excelled in modern days. His decease is a great loss to science in general.

A writer in the New England Farmer thinks that the United States will be come a silk growing country in the course of a few years, and that the cultivation of silk alone will be a sufficient source of National Wealth.

Ireland has become all peace and quietness since Mr. Canning's accession to power.

**RED APPEARANCE of the TONGUE.**

Dr. Recamier, Physician to the Hotel Dieu, of Paris, in his late Hospital Reports, observes, "It is very necessary, in order to judge exactly of the color of the tongue, to observe the manner in which the patient puts it out." He thinks the tongue often blushes, like the face, in consequence of a moral impression; and that the presence of the physician sometimes produces this effect on a timid bashful maid (a numerous set, no doubt, in a French hospital), "whence," says the Doctor, "the practitioner may be in error who hastily states the tongue to be red." When a physician, therefore, examines the tongue of a lady, he should be careful not to look much at her face, lest he should, by making her blush, heighten the redness of her tongue.

**Inland Commerce.**—A mercantile expedition from Missouri, to Santa Fe, Mexico, arrived at Franklin Missouri, about the middle of July, with about \$30,000 in specie and several hundred mules. It proved a very profitable trip.

A meeting of commissioned officers of the revolutionary army was held at Baltimore, lately, for the purpose of memorializing congress on the subject of half pay, which was promised in 1780.

The John Bull London newspaper, has this paragraph:—"The North Carolina, of 110 guns, American ship, commanded by commodore Rogers is in the Mediterranean—her whole crew are British!" [We wonder whether Mr. Bull could not prove that the North Carolina was built in England.]

A company was incorporated at the last session of the Vermont legislature, entitled the Vermont Salt Manufacturing Company. The first operation of the company is to seek for salt water, none being yet known to exist, we believe, in the state. A workman has been procured from Ohio to superintend the boring for water, and preparations have been made for commencing operations on the bank of Onion river in Montpelier.

Fish may be preserved from drying and perrefaction in warm weather, by introducing into their throats a paste made of soft bread and brandy, and wrapping them in straw. A little brandy should be poured into the mouth after the paste has been put in, and great care taken not to wound the fish. They will live in this condition ten or twelve days; and then, after being placed in fresh water, they in a few hours recover from their stupor, and are as lively as ever.

The venerated Dr. Holvoke, says the Salem (Massachusetts) Gazette, entered on the hundredth year of his age last Sunday. From the health of his body and the vigor of his mind, life is yet a blessing to him and to his friends. He preserves his relish for literature and society. We occasionally observe him passing to and from our public library with a book in his hand; and few of his juniors devote more hours to reading. His eyesight is so good that he reads without spectacles.

**The Tailor.**—Last week a coat was made in Brockville, Canada, by Mr. O. W. Stevens, and curiosity prompted one who was present to ascertain the stitches taken in making the garment. They were 20 985; making about 19 stitches for a farthing.

Near Pontenore, in the island of Corsica, lives a shepherdess, who successively refused the hands of Augereau and Bernadotte. The former was her suitor while he was corporal, and the latter while a sergeant, in Corsica. She little thought at the time, that she was refusing a marshal of France, and a king of Sweden.

The balance of the debt due Mr. Munroe, (late President,) to the bank of the United States by transfer from the bank of Columbia, amounting to about \$25,000, has been discharged by the conveyance to this bank, of the whole of the residue of his tract of Land above Milton, consisting of upwards of 2700 acres; with an agreement that if it sells for more than the amount of the debt, that the surplus shall be rest red to him.

**A Good Wife.**—A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities, added, "that she always reached her husband's nat when he called for it without muttering!"

**GRAIN.**

"All sorts of grain ought to be cut whenever the straw immediately below the ear is so dry, that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed; for then the grain cannot improve, as the circulation of the juices to the ear is stopped. It matters not that the stalk below is green. Every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage, is attended with loss."

[Sinclair,

**Salisbury:**

SEPTEMBER 11, 1827.

**The New Comptroller.**—An express arrived in town from Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, with the intelligence that John L. Henderson, Esq. of this place, had been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Comptroller of this State, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Joseph Hawkins. By the provisions of the Constitution, the Comptroller of State is to be elected annually by a joint vote of both branches of the Legislature; the present appointment is only temporary, to continue till the Legislature shall assemble, and either re-appoint Mr. Henderson, (which we hope, in justice to the west, and from the merits of the individual, they may do) or elect some one else to that office in his stead.

**Com. Porter.**—A correspondence has taken place between Com. Porter, and Com. Hedges, the commander of the U. S. squadron in the West Indies, on the subject of the former's violating the neutrality of Key West, as charged upon him by the Spanish authorities of Havana. The Com. denies having, in any sense of the word, violated the neutrality of the United States. He says, whenever a wish is manifested by the U. S. government for him to leave Key West, he will do so, as soon as the Spanish squadron shall raise the blockade of the port, and leave the sea clear for him to escape from a vastly superior force.

The storm, which we mentioned in our last as having visited this section of country on Saturday, the 25th ult. appears to have been very general and destructive in a north-east and south-east direction from here. The shipping on the coast must have sustained immense damage. That in the harbor of Wilmington, in this state, suffered greatly. The storm appears to have been more furious, if possible, at Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. than here; houses unroofed, chimneys demolished, &c. were among its destructive effects.

**Lightning.**—Mr. Hale, of Washington county, New-York, had twenty-six Sheep killed by lightning, on the 6th of August, ult. We have heard of an unusual number of fatal accidents by lightning, this year.

It has again become our melancholy task, as a public journalist, to announce the self-destruction (the fourth occurrence of the kind in this county during the last eight months) of another of our fellow-citizens: Capt. David Craigie, who resided about 3 miles from town, put a period to his life, on Saturday, the 1st inst. by cutting his throat with a razor. We have heard of cause assigned, for the commission of this desperate deed: it is supposed, however, that a settled melancholy had for some time preyed upon his mind, which finally brought him to the rash conclusion of hurrying himself out of mortal existence. He was a man of many social virtues, possessing an intelligent mind, and a high sense of honor and integrity, with a competent estate, and in the vigor of life, aged about 45; has left a family, and very respectable connexions, to deplore his lamentable exit from time to eternity.

**Dog Days.**—and the Charlotte Journal. The columns of the Charlotte Journal had, for a few weeks, exhibited such signs of torpidity, as manifestly indicated the absence of the mercurial little gentleman whose cognomen so conspicuously graces its imprint. The Journal of last week, however, affords indubitable evidence of the Editor's return to the chair editorial, in which he is wont to sit so smug, and from which issues forth, incontinently, such constellations of wit and sentiment, such keen satire and terse reasoning!! (By the by,

"He is in logic a great critic,  
"Profoundly skilled in analytic;  
"He can distinguish and divide  
"A hair 'twixt south and south-west side!"

For in that paper, there is a spiteful attack on a harmless article in the Carolinian of 23d ult. in which so much froth is spent, that we are resistibly led to fear the editor has returned from his wanderings in this county, in a highly inflated state. And we are the more induced to give way to such fears, as it was in the midst of Dog Days, exposed to the baneful action of a scintillating sun, that he began to wend his way homeward: And, moreover, we are told, (for we were absent at the time) that on his passage through this town, he exhibited a strangeness in his actions, with a dread of something depicted on his countenance, which plainly indicated the presence of that dreadful malady the *hydrophobia*! Should our fears (contrary to our hopes) prove well founded, we sincerely commend the subject of them.

But allegory aside, we are prepared to sustain our assertion, that the statement of Mr. Buchanan "will be found to corroborate that of Gen. Jackson, in all essential particulars;" and consequently prove the falsity of the Journal's assertion, that "he [Mr. Buchanan] has already contradicted Gen. Jackson in positive terms."

The first essential thing asserted by Gen. Jackson, which here calls for a notice from us is this:

"He (Mr. Buchanan) said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr.



Clay should be Secretary of State." Now read what Mr. Buchanan says in his statement, and see if it does not (as plainly as two times one is two) "corroborate" what Gen. Jackson has asserted. "in all essential particulars." Mr. Buchanan says he "related to him (Gen. Jackson) the conversation which he had held with Mr. Markley; but does not recollect whether he mentioned him by name, or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay." The fact, then, is established, that Mr. Buchanan did inform Gen. Jackson of what a friend of Mr. Clay had said;—for we presume that even the Journal, as servile as it is, will not have the effrontery to attempt to invalidate the positive declaration of Gen. Jackson, by the "non-recollection" of Mr. Buchanan. Now what did this friend of Mr. Clay say? Why, according to Mr. Buchanan's story, Mr. Markley said "that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that, in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State."

Jackson next says, Mr. Buchanan told him, "that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State." Now what does Mr. Buchanan (who came from Mr. Markley, the friend of Mr. Clay, as Mr. B. himself represents him) say to Gen. Jackson? Why, speaking of the rumor which was afloat in Washington, that Jackson had said if he were elected President he would make Mr. Adams Secretary of State, Mr. Markley, a friend of Mr. Clay, said it was calculated to injure him, (the General.) That "Mr. Clay's friends were warmly attached to him, (Clay), and that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election: that if they did so, they could either elect Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson, at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had pre-determined to prefer another to Mr. Clay, for the first office in his gift." Does not this fully "corroborate" what Gen. Jackson asserted on this head?

Again, Gen. Jackson says Mr. Buchanan told him, that "the west did not wish to separate from the west; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour." What says Mr. Markley, a friend of Mr. Clay, on this head? He says "the western members would naturally prefer voting for a western man, if there were a probability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the government should be fairly estimated; and that if they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jackson, they could soon decide the contest in his favor." Has Mr. Buchanan, on this point, "contradicted General Jackson in positive terms?"

And again, Gen. Jackson says Mr. Buchanan told him, (using the language of Mr. Markley, the friend of Mr. Clay,) that "he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." Now what (according to Mr. Buchanan) does Mr. Markley, the negotiating friend of Mr. Clay, say on this part of the subject? Why this is his language, as reported by Mr. Buchanan: "If Gen. Jackson would say he would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, they should then be put on a footing with the Adams-men, and might fight them with their own weapons."

We have now noticed all the "essential" points of Gen. Jackson's statement of his conversation with Mr. Buchanan, and have quoted corresponding paragraphs from the latter's statement of that conversation; and we will ask any dispassionate man if he can discover that great discrepancy between them, which the enemies of Jackson pretend to be so lynx-eyed as to detect, and in consequence of which they run about hugging one another with so much complacency. We will not ask the editor of the Journal if he is not honestly satisfied of the falsity of his own declaration, that Mr. Buchanan has "contradicted Gen. Jackson in positive terms," however well assured we may feel that he is so at heart; for the adage, that "A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still," is not more strikingly applicable to any personage of our acquaintance, than to the editor of the Charlotte Journal; for we ought to, and do, know how to estimate his candor in such cases. He will never cease to argue against the plainest demonstrations, unless you suffer him to run to the end of his thread uncontradicted.

"Give me the man who has it in his power 'To be [reasonable] at least an hour.'"

From Alabama, we learn that John Murphy is re-elected Gov. of that state, without opposition. Gabriel Moore, John MacKee, and Geo. W. Owen, are re-elected to congress.

Tennessee.—The following gentlemen compose the representation from Tennessee in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the United States. Those to which an asterisk (\*) is attached, are new members.

1st District.....John Blair.  
2d District.....Pryor Lea.\*  
3d District.....James C. Mitchell.  
4th District.....Jacob C. Isaacs.  
5th District.....Robert D. Sisk.\*  
6th District.....John Bell.\*  
7th District.....James K. Polk.  
8th District.....John H. Marable.  
9th District.....David Crockett.\*

Houston's majority over Cannon, for Governor, is not as large as we had anticipated, we

have seen returns from 61 counties (all in the state except one, Hickman, which, it is thought, will not much vary the result either way) in which Houston received 44,126, Cannon 33,249; majority for Houston, 10,877.

Strang, the murderer, was hung in Albany, (New-York) on the 24th ult. About 30,000 spectators, say the papers of that city, witnessed the execution: thirteen companies of military escorted the culprit to the gallows. He was firm and composed, addressed a few words to the multitude, gave (himself) the signal, drew the cap over his eyes, and was launched into eternity, and his body given to his relatives.

Females entitled to Vote.—Throughout the Provinces of Canada, the recent elections for a new Parliament, have been warmly contested. It appears that in Quebec, the election of one of the gentlemen returned is to be contested, on the ground that a *Widow*, who offered to take the oath, was not permitted to vote. It would seem that *women have voted* in various parts of Lower Canada; and members have, no doubt, been returned by their votes, the legality of which has never been settled by a competent tribunal; but the question will probably now be settled. By the Constitution of North-Carolina, "all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this state having a right of representation," &c. "shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the house of commons." From this, it would seem that *women can vote in North-Carolina*,—although we don't know whether they ever attempted to exercise that privilege.

A Baltimore Editor says, he has lost three subscribers; one because he supported Jackson, a second because he was for Adams, and a third, because his paper was neutral—but what is most remarkable, the displeasure of the three was excited by the same piece!

[Such is the fate of Editors: they cannot please every body; for as sure as they essay to do so, they fail in pleasing any body:—their best way is to please themselves; and they are sometimes puzzled to do that.]

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The elections to the next Congress are now over, and it is probable that the relative strength of parties will exhibit itself on the selection of a Speaker to the House; should the friends of Gen. Jackson act together and be punctual in their attendance on the first day, there will be no doubt as to the result.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative strength, which we believe to be about as follows:

Jackson. Adams. Doubt.	
New England . . . . .	34
New York . . . . .	10
New Jersey . . . . .	4
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2
Delaware (new member to be elected.)	
Maryland . . . . .	5
Virginia . . . . .	2
N. Carolina . . . . .	1
Georgia . . . . .	0
S. Carolina . . . . .	0
Alabama . . . . .	0
Mississippi . . . . .	0
Louisiana . . . . .	2
Illinois . . . . .	0
Indiana . . . . .	1
Ohio . . . . .	10
Kentucky . . . . .	5
Tennessee . . . . .	0
130	75

It is believed that the doubtful members will be opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams; and it is not believed that a single member has been claimed for Gen. Jackson who is not decided. It will thus be seen, that the friends of Gen. Jackson have a decided majority in both Houses, and can, if united, dispose of any question as they please.

U. S. Telegraph.

Colonel E. F. T. Small (of Georgia) has resigned his seat in Congress. The Savannah Republican says R. H. Wilde, Alfred Cuthbert and Judge Wayne are spoken of, by their respective friends, as candidates to fill the vacancy.

New Jersey.—A Convention was held at Trenton, on the 22d ult. to adopt measures preparatory to a revision of the Constitution of that State. Dr. Louis Condict, was appointed President, Robert M. Chesney, Vice-President, and Dr. Jeremiah J. Foster, Secretary. A memorial will be presented to the Legislature, setting forth the most prominent defects of the Constitution, and requesting a Convention of the People to revise it, which it is believed will be called.

MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We are pleased to hear this splendid and important work is in a progressive state. In a recent letter we received from Mr. MacRae, he observes:

[Free Press.]

"From the number of surveys already ordered, and the assurances I have received of others that will be ordered, I have no hesitation in saying, that I shall be able to present the public with one of the most elegant and accurate works of the kind that has yet been published in this country."

Pacification of Greece.—In our preceding columns, we give at length the instrument which has been signed at London, between Great Britain, France and Russia, the object of which is to effect a cessation of hostilities in Greece. This compact, only provided it causes a suspension of the war of extermination for a short period, will do much for suffering humanity; altho' it is but half the debt which Civilized, Christian Europe owes to the famous land of liberty and light. But, with heart felt sorrow we express the opinion, that the Greeks, from recent reverses, are in no condition to dispute about terms. Half a loaf will be better than no bread to them. In other words, a little breathing-time may add to, but cannot diminish their ability to contend against their ferocious foe. After all their struggles in a contest of six years, nothing now remains but Nampia and the Castle of Corinth.—They have not else where in continental Greece, "a foot of land they can call their own." By accepting the conditions proposed in the Treaty of London, they will be relieved at once from the presence of their barbarous enemy.

Petersburg Intelligence.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Marseilles, that hostilities have commenced between these two powers. The following account we translate from one of our latest papers:

The Algerines committed the aggression, by firing on the French schooner La Torche, on the 12th of June. The sch. L'Amarante had brought despatches to the Consul; and he sent on board his most valuable papers, in two boxes, which he pretended contained oranges. He then went on board himself, under the appearance of visiting the Captain and giving orders to all the French subjects to embark within 24 hours, which was effected without any difficulty on the part of the Dey, who made them give a declaration that they were not obliged by him to go. The Consul after this made known his demands to the Dey; they were, that the Minister of Marine, the Grand Admiral, and the Dey's principal Scribes, should go on board, to make excuse to the Consul; also, that the French flag should be hoisted in the forts of Algiers and in the castle of Casba, inhabited by the Dey, and saluted with 100 guns; and all this before a treaty of peace should be talked of. The terms were considered very humiliating and it was thought would not be submitted to. The Vulcan had gone to Bona and La Calle, to take off the French Consuls and the subjects.

"The insult of the Consul consisted in the Dey's throwing his fan at him, and ordering him from his presence."

Much sensation appears to exist in Augusta and its neighbourhood, on account of an act of violence committed on one Joseph Martin, by the well known Mr. Shultze of Hamburg, S. C. and Messrs. Alexander Boyd and David Lynar, which it is supposed resulted in the death of Martin. The cause is stated to be the stealing of a trunk by Martin and a negro boy, from two ladies in a gig on the road, who applied to the above named gentlemen to procure its recovery, when on false and unsatisfactory answers being given they proceeded to beat and afterwards immerse him in a pond, which is suspected to have had the after fatal consequence. The accused, however, pleaded earnestly for a suspension of opinion until an investigation shall be had. They are now in Edgefield, (S. C.) jail.

In England, Mr. Woolsey was married to Mrs. Silk. It was a threadbare union, the first being 82 and the latter 77.

The Markets.

N. York Market, Aug. 31.—Cotton, upland, 10 to 10½. Import, for the past week, from North-Carolina 275 bales, from Virginia 38, South-Carolina 373, Georgia 392—in all, 1,078 bales.

Fayetteville, August 30.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 8½ to 9; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 to 18, COTTON, 85 to 90; Corn, 50 to 55; Flour, 4 to 4½; Iron, 5 to 6; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ to 40; Wheat new, 75 to 80 per bushel.

Cotton was selling yesterday morning at from \$8 50 to 9.

Charleston, August 27.—Cotton, upland, 9 to 10½; whiskey, 30 to 32; apple brandy, 35 to 40; beeswax, 24 to 25; bacon, 8 to 9; bagging, 23 to 26; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 to 45; Turkeys Island 70; sugar, brown, 9½ to 10; Coffee, 12½ to 15; molasses, 32 to 34; black pepper, 18 to 18½; corn, 60 to 65; flour 5½ to 5½.

Cotton.—The transactions are so limited, and the stock so low, that the business of the week is not worth noticing. The prices remain without change, we therefore continue our quotations.—Ordinary 9; fair to good, 9½; prime 9½ to 10.

Exchange on England—9½ to 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 5½ to 5½ 17c. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5½ per cent; discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1½ to 1½ per cent. discount.

Cumden, August 25.—Cotton, 7½ to 8½; corn, 50 to 55; whiskey, 40 to 45; salt, 75 to 80; flour, 5 to 6; wheat, 88 cts. to \$1; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12½; beef 6 to 7.

Tobacco passed \$4 to \$3; refused \$2 75 to \$4 50; Cotton, 8 to 10 cents; Corn, \$2 75; Wheat, 75 to 80 cents; Bacon, 9 to 9½ cents.

Petersburg Intel. 24th ult.

Money Market.—In New-York, Aug. 31st. North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5 to 5½ per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1½; Georgia—Augusta, State, Planters, and Union banks, 2½ to 3 do.; Darien, 5 do.; New-Orleans, 3 to 4 do.; Mississippi, 3 to 4 do.; Alabama, 6 do.

DIED.

In Orange county, on the 23d ult. Mrs. Jane L. Holt, wife of Mr. John Holt, and daughter of Michael Holt, Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 27th ult. Mr. Samuel Porter, cotton-gin maker, aged about 45 years. Also, in Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult. Mr. James McKnight, sen. a worthy and respectable citizen, aged 64.

Death of Rev. Mr. Hunter.—It becomes our mournful duty (says a correspondent of the Charlotte Journal) to announce to the public the decease of that venerable and worthy father in the church, the Rev. Humphrey Hunter; who, on the 21st ult. terminated his earthly labours at White Hall, in Steel-Creek Congregation, in the 74th year of his age.

The sudden death of this eminent servant of God, has not only immersed in tears his surviving companion and affectionate offspring, but has shed a gloom over the face of society in general, in this section of country, and especially in those churches which have been so long favored with his labours in the gospel. Nearly forty years have elapsed since he was regularly set apart to the work of the ministry, "by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery," and during the whole of that lengthy period, has he been found on "Zion's walls," perseveringly employed in proclaiming free salvation to his fellow immortals, through the atoning sacrifice of a crucified Redeemer.

NOTICE.

THE Rowan Society for the "Improvement of the Breed of Horses," are requested to meet on Tuesday next at the Court-House, at the hour of 10 o'clock, on business of importance. A punctual attendance of all the members, is expected. By order of the President.

Sept. 7, 1827. 1w

ATTENTION!

ON Thursday, the 25th of October next, will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, by the subscribers, at their Auction Store, the entire and valuable

Stock of Goods of B. Bradford & Co.; consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Selected with care in New-York, and suited to the trade of this state; and in addition, HATS, straw and Leghorn BONNETS, with white and colored Cotton Domestic Goods, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms will be on a liberal credit, made known on the day of sale.

At the same time, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & Co

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 14, 1827. 260

Company Orders.

THE Salisbury Light Infantry Blues are requested to assemble at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. for drill and exercise, circumstances rendering it inconvenient to meet at the stated time.

By order of Capt. LEMLY.

Sept. 7. JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.

For Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 26th inst. I shall offer for sale, on the premises, about 80 acres of Land, lying in the east square of this Town, within half a mile of the Court-House. About 22 acres are covered with a beautiful growth of tall straight timber; 20 acres are productive meadow, and the balance has been cleared and cultivated for many years, and being very level, may be easily improved, and kept fertile.

It will be divided in lots to suit those desirous of purchasing.

Terms, cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank.

JOHN BEARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Sept. 5th, 1827. 561

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON, BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and people at large, he has opened a Shop in the Town of Morganton, on the north-west corner of the Square: where he is always ready to accommodate all gentlemen in any garment they may want made, in the latest fashions, and in a style inferior to none in this state. The fashions will be regularly attended to; and nothing on his part, or on the part of funds, shall be wanting, that will enable him to meet the approbation of those who may think proper to call on him. He hopes, by pursuing, a judicious course, and punctuality in all his dealings, he will not only merit but receive a liberal patronage from the people. He feels responsible for any bad fit, or any failure in the execution of any garment he may make. All gentlemen from a distance, by taking their own measure, with inches, or leaving their measure with the subscriber, can at any time have any garment made to order. Summer clothing will be made reasonable. As times are hard, a credit will be given to those that are considered good. He would return his acknowledgments to the people of Morganton and its vicinity, for their liberal encouragement.

WILLIAM C. BURNS.

Morganton, Sept. 1st, 1827. 260

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me effected by Edward Yarbrough, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 11th September next, the following property, to wit:

Eight likely NEGROES;  
One BAROUCH and Harness, and  
A number of HOGS.

Cash, or approved negotiable paper, will be required in payment.

MICHAEL BROWN, Trustee.

August 27, 1827. 269

House and Lot for Sale,

OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large, and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises.

JOHN H. HENLEY.

August 25th, 1827. 6182

For Sale, or Rent,

MY Home and Lot in the town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-building, on the lot immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1826. 44

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is DICK; he is about 6 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to Daniel Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

7181 G. DICKERSON, Jailor.

Rutherford, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

New Establishment.

BENNET H. STAMMIRE.

HAS commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the room formerly occupied by Thomas Dickson, attached to Thos. L. Cowan's Store, opposite to Kyles and Meenan's Store, and very convenient to all the other Stores in town; where he is prepared to execute, in a style of workmanship not inferior to any in the United States, all descriptions of work in his line of business, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Mr. Silas Templeton and myself, having made arrangements to carry on the business in connection, we will thereby be enabled to accommodate all who may feel disposed to patronize us, on as short notice as can be wished for, and on terms as reasonable as any Tailor in the state, who will execute his work in a style equal to ours.

SILAS TEMPLETON will continue his shop at the old stand, formerly occupied by Revell and Templeton, between Edward Gress's Store and James B. Hampton's Watch-Maker's Shop. At both Shops the best of workmen will be employed, and the latest fashions regularly received from Philadelphia and New-York; which, with the advantage of having two shops, will afford greater facilities for executing work than any establishment which has heretofore existed in this part of the country.

Silas Templeton is grateful for the patronage he has hitherto received; and hopes that his and Mr. Stammore's faithful attention to business, will not only insure them a continuance of that liberal patronage, but an additional business, which their present situation will enable them to attend to, and which will secure all those who favor them with work, against any disappointment in its prompt execution.

Salisbury, August 16, 1827. 76

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, in the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Estate of Jacob Goble, sen.

HAVING qualified, at August term, 1827, of Rowan County Court, as Executors on the estate of Jacob Goble, sen. deceased, we desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them legally authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

FREDERICK COPE, GODFREY RAFTS.

August 20, 1827. 379

Committed to the Jail

OF Wake county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmon, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

May 31st, 1827. 6



## Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THERE will be sold, at the Court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, to wit: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.

One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenias Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

SAM'L. McD. TATE, Sheriff.  
July 31st, 1827. 6480

**State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Huxon and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, vs. Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddle and wife. It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddle and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddle and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

**State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Motz, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

**State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a still. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

**State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Erwin, vs. Nathan M. Hoyle: Original attachment, levied on land, and summoned Burrell Wells and others, garnishers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

**State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: James Hansel and others, vs. Henry Sadler's administrators and others: petition for distributive share of the estate of Henry Sadler, dec'd. It appearing to the court, that Zachariah Sadler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Zachariah Sadler to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

**State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:**  
SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McHan vs. Cynthia McHan: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States. 3m79 JAMES MORRIS, CLK.

**State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:**  
SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow vs. William Snow: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Greensboro' on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment entered accordingly. 3m81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CLK.

## POETRY.

### FEMALE PIETY.

"There is a charm in female worth,  
That's brighter far than beauty's eye;  
A cherub of celestial birth,  
An heir apparent of the sky.

'Tis worth that beauty cannot give,  
'Tis worth descending from on high;  
Nor here on earth will deign to live  
But an offering for the sky.

'Tis virgin innocence and love,  
'Tis mental worth—the wind's bright eye,  
That sees below, as 'twere above,  
Our thoughts recorded in the sky.

'Tis heavenly worth that God will own,  
When from his throne his angels fly  
With power to call his children home,  
To live forever in the sky.

### SELF-EXALTIATION.

Seek not of man, with light applause, to pay  
The priceless guardian of a well spent day;  
Wait not for him to judge the generous deed,  
But spread the scroll and bid thy conscience read.  
Rest on thy couch, recline within thy cell,  
And ask that silent one if all be well?  
Then, if she smile, receive the rapturous mood,  
Nor boast the motive, nor proclaim the deed:  
Wait 'till the day of doom, the hour of fate,  
E'en as th' expecting Jew for Jesus wait.

### STANZAS.

Can the rose forget to blossom?  
Can the lily cease to bloom?  
No: the rose in spring returning,  
Blushing, sheds a rich perfume.

Lo! the lily's snowy bosom  
Opens to the vernal gale;  
Bright as dew-drops in the morning,  
Fairest tenant of the vale.

Can my bosom cease to love thee?  
That, fair mind, can never be;  
Is there aught I prize above thee?  
Nothing half so dear to me.

### ROMAN GRANDEUR.

We gaze on a billow with wonder and awe,  
Swelling high as it threatens the shore;  
Till broken and lost we forget that we saw,  
And think of that billow no more.

So the pomp of the great, so the fame of the brave,  
So the treasures of glory and pride;  
Tho' they mount on the flood, like the high swelling wave,  
Like that, too, must ebb with the tide.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### MARIA LUIZA.

Late empress of France, is daughter of Francis II. of Austria, and was born in 1791. The younger branches of the imperial family had been taught to think of Napoleon with so much horror, that the princess fainted at the first suggestion of her marriage to him; but at length she yielded to the entreaties of her father, and state policy, and afterwards became sincerely attached to him. They were married in 1810. During the absence of Bonaparte in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, she was placed by him at the head of the French government, as Empress-Regent, and in that capacity she went in state to the senate, and demanded a levy of one hundred and ninety thousand men. On setting out for the army, in 1814, Bonaparte took, as it afterwards proved to be, his final farewell of her. The officers of the national guard of Paris, eight hundred in number, were summoned to the great saloon of the Tuilleries, to receive the solemn deposit which Napoleon entrusted to their honour, in the persons of his wife and child. "I confide," said he, and he spoke it in a tremulous accent, "my wife and child to my faithful citizens of Paris, thus giving them the dearest mark of confidence which I have in my power to bestow." On the 29th of March, the day before the battle of Paris, the empress fled to Blois, and in May went to Vienna. The principality of Parma had, in the mean time, been secured to her by treaty, and, in 1817, she took possession of this as princess of Parma, but her court is neither numerous or splendid. Her son was separated from her in 1815, and has not since been under her care.

**LETITIA ROMELINA BONAPARTE.**  
Mother to the late Emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in the year 1750, and, in 1767, married an assessor to the tribunal of that Island. On the death of her husband, she was left with a numerous family, and without a fortune. She, however, succeeded in gaining powerful friends and protectors, to some of whom she was indebted for the elevation of her family. On the invasion of Corsica by the English, she removed to Marseilles, and from thence to Paris, where she resided until the downfall of the emperor. During the greater part of that period, she lived in all the splendour and luxury of a court, and received from the French people that homage which was due to the mother of their sovereign. But the elegance which surrounded this lady had no charms for her; and it was said that she was constantly advising Napoleon to recollect, that the day of trial might come, when the dazzling glory

with which he was encircled might pass away. Since the abdication of the emperor, Madam Bonaparte has resided in the state of the church, with her sons Lucian and Louis.

### REV. DR. HOLLEY.

In noticing the demise of the Rev. Dr. Bruce Holley, late President of the Transylvania University, Kentucky, (who died at sea, with the yellow fever, on the 31st July, during his passage from New-Orleans to New-York) the Boston Courier speaks in the following terms:

"If the greatness of man be properly estimated by the capaciousness of his intellect, we may truly exclaim, 'verily a great man is fallen.' Few persons could ever approach Mr. Holley without perceiving the superiority of his mind. His views on religious subjects were liberal—much too liberal for the age in which he lived, and for the mass of the people among whom he passed a great portion of his life. Some men, of narrow understandings and narrower feelings, objected to what they called his 'peculiar notions in theology,' without even imagining that those peculiarities might possibly be the essential attributes of truth, not perceptible to the dull vision of ignorance and prejudice. As a pulpit orator Mr. Holley lived without a rival among his contemporaries, and has left none that approach his standard within measurable distance."

### RELIGIOUS DUTIES OF THE TABLE.

A writer in the Christian Spectator, says the practice of giving praise and thanks to God, with invocation of his blessing, at meals, was common among the ancient Jews, the custom being frequently mentioned by the Talmudists and in the New-Testament, but he concludes from an examination of the Scriptures that the Jews, early Christians, and our Lord himself, were accustomed to perform only one service at the table, and that before eating; and he considers our manner of performing religious duties at the table, asking a blessing and giving thanks in two services, as an innovation on the ancient practice, for which there are no valid reasons. "The words rendered *blessed* and *gave thanks* are used synonymously, and both suggested the idea of praise and thanksgiving." "Do we when we come to the table ask for present blessings? They are already placed before us, and are present occasions for thanksgiving:—such the ancients made them." This writer states five reasons against the practice of expressing our grateful acknowledgments in two services. 1. One is more simple and significant than two. 2. The second service is a repetition of the first. 3. It multiplies unprofitable religious services. 4. The practice is inconvenient. It is often necessary for the mistress of the family to remain at the table longer than the rest, &c. 5. In favor of only one service, there is the example of the Saviour, and his ancient people. He concludes by exhorting all men to acknowledge the bounty of Providence at their meals, and "to give thanks always for all things to God."—*Northampton Gaz.*

### HUMILIATING PICTURE.

In reading the second number of the American Quarterly Review, we met with the following powerful passage in an article entitled, "Natural History." It is a humiliating, but not the less true picture of human nature.

"Man may be justly entitled the great destroyer and exterminator of life, without regard to time, place or circumstance. By his power, the strongest are overcome; by his ingenuity, the most subtle are circumvented, and their energies of body and mind made subservient to his necessities or pleasures. He is superior to the whole animal creation in the noblest attributes; but he enjoys one pre-eminence, for which even the lowest have no cause to envy him. All the destructive animals fulfil their dire offices upon creatures belonging to other kinds: when the lion leaps from his ambush, it is into the neck of the wild ox or the antelope that he buries his claws;—when the wolves howl in unison, it is the deer they are pursuing;—when the scream of the eagle sounds shrillest, then let the wild duck beware! Even the insatiably ferocious tiger keeps aloof from his brethren of blood. But, when the drums roll, and the trumpets clang,—when the banners fold are shaken abroad upon the air, and the neigh of the charger re-echoes the deep notes of the bugle; then is man with his boasted reason, preparing to spill the blood of his brother,—to drive his desolating chariot over the faces of his kindred;—spread havoc and despair before his path, and leave famine and pestilence to track his footsteps."

### BEWARE OF ASSASSINS!!

A couple of desperadoes are traversing the United States, and are making dreadful havoc of the lives and property of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in the battles and perished in prison ships, during the American war; and at the same time, they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt.

Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike people on the head, then instantly trip up their heels, pick their pockets, and continue their blows on the head, till they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are also found lurking about in the closets of private houses, in the workshops of mechanics, and in the fields of the farmers. In some instances, whole families have fallen victims of the murderers; nay whole towns have been ruined by them. One poor man, hereabout, that had formerly been an industrious thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too horrible to relate; and there are several others in the vicinity who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten to the brain pan, knocked down, and in all respects so violently handled, that an alarming stupor has succeeded, and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger of a couple of outlandish miscreants, who mock at reason, trample upon the precious rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of these two ruffians are Whiskey and Brandy!!!

### THE CORSET.

Dr. N. R. Smith, professor of anatomy in Jefferson College, mentions the case of a young female who was brought into the anatomical hall for dissection; from his observations, we make the following extracts, which show the evils resulting to females from the use of the life-destroyer—the corset.

"On exposing the chest, a remarkable deformity presented itself, occasioned by distortion of the breast bone. About two inches from the sternum, where the first piece of that bone joins the second, was an indentation nearly an inch in depth, immediately above which the bone abruptly protruded, as to form an obvious tumor between the breasts. The ribs, also, attached to the protuberant piece of the sternum, were of course more arched than those below, giving to the upper part of the chest more expansion than belonged to the lower. The pit in the sternum was precisely where the extremity of the busk or corset board, is usually worn. This, together with the confined aspect of the lower part of the chest, instantly suggested to every one who saw it, the cause, which unquestionably was the wearing of the tightly laced corset before the form of the individual had been fully developed."

On examining the contents of the thorax, the capacity of which had thus been encroached upon, it was found that the subject had been the victim of a pulmonary consumption, one of the important predisposing causes of which, we know, to be a confined chest. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the fatal disease, in this instance, had been aggravated, and might have been provoked, by the habit of dress."

"The above instance of artificial malconformation, will by no means appear incredible to those who know how susceptible is the human form, in early life, of being moulded to almost any configuration, and that without the infliction of much pain upon the individual. Even the shape of the head, the most rigid part of our bodies, is, in some parts of the world, brought under the plastic dominion of fashion. We have the fashion of flat heads on the rocky mountains—round heads among the turbaned Turks, and long heads among the Macrocephali. Indeed, there is scarcely any part of the form that stolid man has not attempted to amend, as if believing that nature's journeyman had made us, and not made us well. I know not which would appear the most ridiculous in the eyes of the other, the wasp-waisted lady of our own country, or the Chinese belle, with a foot no bigger than a Mandarin's thumb; nor do I know which would most offend the unsophisticated eye of nature; but this I know that the deformity of the latter is unimportant in regard to health while that of the former is acquired at the expense of vital organs, which may not be encroached upon with impunity."

An Animal, called the Sloth, is exhibiting in Boston. It is the size of a Fox, has long fore legs, long claws, on each foot, and is covered with coarse brown hair.

### CONSPIRACY in St. DOMINGO.

A conspiracy against President Boyer, and the existing Haytian (St. Domingo) government, was lately suppressed, and the ringleaders executed. An American, who was present at the time, thus describes the scene:

"Never having witnessed an execution, I determined to see this, and if the conduct there exhibited merits the appellation of bravery, never was this virtue more strongly displayed. The condemned went to the ground smoking their segars, without being tied or having bandages over their eyes, their wives, children and relations in company. They passed to the place of execution with as much sang froid, as if they were 'spectators and not actors in the dismal scene,' when the platoon, which consisted of about thirty men, fired, but one man fell and he was only slightly wounded; required three or four rounds to bring down two, and the last victim stood twenty shots before he fell, calmly smoking his segar. If such indifference of life cannot be called bravery, it is the strongest instance of passive fortitude ever displayed."

### MORAVIAN LOVE FEAST.

The following account of one of these feasts at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is given by a spectator:

At seven, on Sunday morning, five musicians announced the day of the feast from the church steeple, by a solemn air on trumpets and trombones. The ordinary Sabbath exercises were performed in the morning, and at two o'clock a large assemblage was collected for the festival. The church is large, containing several apartments, besides the room for worship, which is itself 60 by 90 feet in dimensions, having a lofty ceiling, and the large windows hung with white curtains. One half of the church was occupied by the female part of the congregation, including more than a hundred and twenty scholars of the boarding school, in white dresses and caps trimmed uniform, "the sisters" and widows. The other division of the church was occupied by the males, among whom were a number of school boys, arranged according to size. So large a collection, orderly seated on benches, and preserving entire stillness, had an imposing appearance.

During the performance of the choir, in which the organ was accompanied by violins and trumpets, six women and four men entered the church, each couple bearing a large basket of soft cakes, which they distributed to the whole congregation, commencing with the clergyman. When these were served, the same persons brought in coffee in white mugs, on wooden trays, which were distributed in the same manner, and of which all present partook during the continuance of the services, which consisted entirely of singing by the choir, the officiating clergyman, the children and congregation alternately, and in chorus. Excepting two hymns, the words were German, as was all the music.

Singular as the description of such a ceremony appears, it was conducted with so much solemnity and propriety, that no other than appropriate feelings could be excited. Typical of that fellowship which is the band of the Moravians, and from which they derive their appellation of *Unitas Fratrum*, this occasional festival is an apposite emblem of that social love which has received the beautiful encomium of David—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity: it is like the precious ointment upon Aaron's beard, which flowed to the skirts of his garments: like the dew which descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life forevermore."

### NAMES.

The vanity of double (or long) names, is most admirably ridiculed by Dr. Goldsmith: "I have known," says Goldsmith, "a German prince with more titles than subjects, and a Spanish nobleman with more names than shirts."

### BEES.

In Livonia, the inhabitants make hollow places in the trees of the forest, to receive and cultivate bees. Some of them had hundreds, and even thousands of these bee-hives. Mr. Butner, a Livonian clergyman, says the air, at some distance from the ground, is better for the bees than that of the bee-houses, which receive the exhalations of the earth. Where forests are not conveniently situated, he says it is advantageous to place the hives upon trees standing alone, at twelve or fifteen feet above the ground.

A lady who has found the following remedy for the prevention of bed bugs, wishes to make it public. After cleansing the bedstead thoroughly, rub all over with Hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season.